

apply and what type of CITES document you need.

(2) If we need additional information, we will contact you. If you do not provide the information within 45 calendar days, we will abandon your application. If your application is abandoned and you wish to apply for a permit at a later time, you must submit a new application.

**§ 23.33 How is the decision made to issue or deny a request for a U.S. CITES document?**

(a) Upon receiving a complete application, we will decide whether to issue a CITES document by considering:

(1) The general criteria in § 13.21(b) of this subchapter and, if the species is protected under a separate law or treaty, criteria in any other applicable parts.

(2) The CITES issuance criteria provided in this subpart (see subpart D of this part for factors we consider in making certain findings).

(b) As needed, the U.S. Management Authority, including FWS Law Enforcement, will forward a copy of the application to the U.S. Scientific Authority; State, tribal, or other Federal government agencies; or other applicable experts. We may also query the Secretariat and foreign Management and Scientific Authorities for information to use in making the required findings.

(c) You must provide sufficient information to satisfy us that all criteria specific to the proposed activity are met before we can issue a CITES document.

(d) We will base our decision on whether to issue or deny the application on the best available information.

**§ 23.34 What kinds of records may I use to show the origin of a specimen when I apply for a U.S. CITES document?**

(a) When you apply for a U.S. CITES document, you will be asked to provide information on the origin of the specimen that will be covered by the CITES document.

(1) You need to provide sufficient information for us to determine if the issuance criteria in this part are met (see the sections in this subpart for each type of CITES document).

(2) We require less detailed information when the import, introduction from the sea, export, or re-export poses a low risk to a species in the wild and more detailed information when the proposed activity poses greater risk to a species in the wild (see Subpart D of this part for factors we consider in making certain findings).

(b) Information you may want to provide in a permit application includes, but is not limited to, the following:

Source of specimen	Types of records
(1) Captive-bred or cultivated <sup>1</sup>	<p>(i) Records that identify the breeder or propagator of the specimens that have been identified by birth, hatch, or propagation date and for wildlife by sex, size, band number, or other mark, or for plants by size or other identifying feature:</p> <p>(A) Signed and dated statement by the breeder or propagator that the specimen was bred or propagated under controlled conditions.</p> <p>(B) Name and address of the breeder or propagator as shown by documents such as an International Species Information System (ISIS) record, veterinary certificate, or plant nursery license.</p> <p>(ii) Records that document the breeding or propagating of specimens at the facility:</p> <p>(A) Number of wildlife (by sex and age- or size-class) or plants at the facility.</p> <p>(B) How long the facility has been breeding or propagating the species.</p> <p>(C) Annual production and mortalities.</p> <p>(D) Number of specimens sold or transferred annually.</p> <p>(E) Number of specimens added from other sources annually.</p> <p>(F) Transaction records with the date, species, quantity of specimens, and name and address of seller.</p> <p>(G) Marking system, if applicable.</p> <p>(H) Photographs or video of facility, including for wildlife any activities during nesting and production and rearing of young, and for plants, different stages of growth.</p>